

The Howard Union.



Francis M. Taylor, Editor and Proprietor.
Glasgow, Mo.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

THE "HOWARD UNION."

With this issue I begin the regular publication of a weekly paper in Glasgow, entitled THE HOWARD UNION. As its name indicates, it will be zealously devoted to the cause of the Union, believing that the people never committed a graver political sin than when they allied themselves with Treason and Rebellion. But a brighter day is dawning. The success of the Federal arms, and the return of reason and reflection to an intelligent people, will soon work out their natural and beneficent results. As a consequence, a speedy return to the peaceful and industrial pursuits of life may at once be expected; and in lieu of the destructive implements of war will be substituted those of the husbandman, the mechanic, and the business man. With this great end accomplished, the permanent prosperity and peace of our people will be secured, and they will then fully realize that their best and truest interests are intertwined with loyalty and devotion to their Government. The welfare of our people now rests in their own hands. Will they not improve it as becomes a Christianized, enlightened and patriotic people?

In the conduct of the Union I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to advance the interests of the people among whom it circulates. In an intelligent and wealthy community like this, the success of a well-conducted paper should not be a matter of doubt. It will be a source of usefulness and convenience to them. With their prosperity and growth it will be intimately identified. I shall endeavor to fill it with such matter as will be of interest and profit to them, and to make it an aid to cement, rather than rupture asunder, the social band, so badly shattered by the unfortunate events of the past few years.

The subscription price to the paper will be Two Dollars per year, or One Dollar for six months, invariably in advance.

With this short introductory, which I deem sufficient, I enter upon my labors with energy and confidence, respectfully soliciting from the people that support an enterprise of this character deserves.

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR.

Determined to adhere to the advance subscription system, we deemed it best to postpone the effort to get subscribers until after the issue of the first number, knowing the unwillingness of the people to pay their money for the paper before it had started. We therefore send this number to hundreds of the citizens of Howard, Saline and Chariton, with the solicitation that they subscribe for it.

Our field for the selection of a variety of news and miscellaneous reading matter for this week's paper has been very limited, having to depend largely on old papers, scrap books, etc. In some two or three weeks more we expect to have a good assortment of "exchange papers," from different portions of the country, when we shall make it a special study to collect for the columns of the Union a comprehensive summary of all the important events transpiring in our country. We intend to make it to the interest of the people to take the paper.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—President Johnson has declared in favor of leaving the question of negro suffrage to the loyal white citizens of the South.

In this he has acted rationally and with a view to the best interests of the country.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR, Esq., of Fayette, Public Administrator of Howard Co., publishes Notices of Administration and Final Settlement upon several estates. Those having claims against, or indebted to, said estates will please take due notice.

J. ROPER, Druggist and Apothecary, has on hand a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines and the usual variety of other articles pertaining to the Druggists line of trade. See advertisement.

MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES.—Those wishing monuments, head or tomb stones should bear in mind that PHILIP BAIER, Esq., of this place is prepared to fill all orders in his line in a skillful and workmanlike manner.

EAT AND LIVE.—MR. ENGLISH publishes notice to the "eating public" where they can always find plenty of Flour and Meal;—also an item of particular interest to the farmers.

We have had rather a dry season for some time past. The young crops were languishing for rain, and our farmers were beginning to indulge fears of a disastrous dearth. These fears were happily allayed by two good rains on Monday and Tuesday last, reviving vegetation, and adding thousands of dollars to the value of the crops.

OUR PROSPECTS.

Now that the devastating war is about over, and the bright angel of peace is bringing his rich blessings to our people, business of all descriptions is being resumed with forever activity. The shelves of our merchants are all occupied with merchandise suitable to the wants of the country. Our business houses are now filled, and there is a pressing demand for more. Several of the best business houses in town having been destroyed by fire, we learn that steps are being taken to rebuild them. Our mechanics are busily plying their avocations, while our farmers are tilling their soil with a feeling of safety and assurance that they will not be despoiled of the fruits of their labor. Numbers of steamers daily pass up and down the river, distributing their rich cargoes throughout the country. A general feeling of confidence and buoyancy exists, not heretofore felt during the rebellion.

We have a rich country unsurpassed in soil, on both sides of the river, possessing all the elements of material and social progress. The richness of the soil long since secured an industrious farming population, who have received liberal returns for their labor. Numbers of our citizens who had left are returning, and we hope soon to have a re-united society. We may then safely anticipate a career of prosperity, associated with the other blessings of life, unsurpassed by any other section of the State.

Those having claims against the State or General Government are referred to the card of Mr. ENGLISH, in another column.

The Chattanooga Gazette says from every direction in Georgia accounts reach it of starving women and children. For miles there is not a horse or mule to be seen, and no seed for the people to plant. Gen. Wilson has ordered that all the produce gathered for the rebel Government, in the shape of taxes or tithes, should be distributed to the people, and that all the extra animals and wagons should be loaned out to them, his Quartermasters taking receipts for them.

Immense damage has been done by the inundation on the lower Mississippi, where a crevasse has caused the overflow of an area from thirty to fifty miles in width. Great suffering and loss of property has resulted.

A recent order from the War Department announces substantially the close of the war in this language:

"In all cases of sentence by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the sentence to be remitted and the prisoner be discharged."

The Citizen is of the opinion that large quantities of petroleum exist in the immediate vicinity of Huntsville, as unmistakable signs of its presence have been found there in the coal bed of Mr. Carille, in Huntsville.

ST. CHARLES WOOLEN MILLS.—The attention of our farmers is directed to the advertisement of the Woolen Mill. The proprietors offer a convenient and liberal interchange of their products very advantageous to the farming interests.

Wm. Hord of Monroe county, recently hid \$700 in a pile of refuse sugar cane, for safety against thieves, etc., letting no one into the secret but his wife. During his absence the farm hands had occasion to burn off a tobacco bed, and for that purpose set fire to the pile of cane. The money was all destroyed.

A SENSIBLE REBEL.—Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, in view of the disastrous reverses to the rebel arms, and the return of that State to the Union, is finally willing to "give up," closes a proclamation to the people with the following well timed and appropriate remarks:

"Let all citizens fearlessly adhere to the fortunes of the State, assist returning soldiers to obtain civil employment, condemn twelfth-hour vapors, and meet facts with fortitude and common sense."

Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan have lately been on the wing—the first en route for West Point and Chicago, and probably to his favorite city of Galena; the second for his field of labor in the West, and the last for Texas. All along the road they have been met by public demonstrations of respect of a most enthusiastic character, such as have hardly been accorded to any military heroes or any other kind of public men, for a generation past.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky, which has been in session a fortnight or more, has refused to ratify the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The Legislature adjourns the question to the next Legislature that will be elected. Kentucky is the only slave State in the Union.

Generals of the regular army have been assigned as follows: Halleck takes command of the Pacific States; Sherman of the Military Division of the Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and probably Louisiana; Meade, of the Atlantic States; Sheridan, of the Trans-Mississippi; Thomas, of North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States.

General Weitzel's Texas expedition, which sailed from Hampton Roads last week, is composed entirely of colored troops, except four batteries of light artillery of the regular army.

PETROLEUM NEAR GLASGOW.

A good deal has been said about the discovery of Petroleum in the counties of Bates, Cass, Lafayette and Saline on the South side of the Missouri river, and Ray and Carroll on the north side, and it may be matter of interest to your readers to know that the same indications are found in this vicinity. On the lands of Messrs. B. W. and J. M. Lewis, within three miles of Glasgow, the sand stone, saturated with Petroleum, is found in a ravine, and on an application of heat readily ignites and emits the odor peculiar to that substance. Favorable indications are also found on the farm of Mr. John Miller, about two miles from town. The rock in which Petroleum is usually found—commonly known as the second sand stone—crops out in that locality and in many others in this neighborhood. Salt springs and coal abound, and the general features of the country are more favorable, perhaps, to large deposits than those in the counties above mentioned.

SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

We notice that Mrs. Johnson, a lady from Kansas City, has commenced a school for the little colored folks, in which she teaches the "young idea how to shoot" its way into the labyrinth and mysteries of an elementary education.

As Mrs. Johnson is dependent on her own exertions to support herself, invalid husband and child, we hope she may succeed in her laudable enterprise to her entire satisfaction.

We trust that the prejudices of all those who have more "nigger-on-the-brain" than humanity, will be allayed, because there are certainly no class of people, who more richly deserve the benefits of an education, than the colored people of Missouri. Many very unjust and cruel remarks have already been made, in reference to this commendable and laudable enterprise. The school will be protected by the kind wishes and efforts of all good and loyal citizens. Instead of throwing obstacles in the way of such efforts, people should do all they can to give them encouragement. Because a child or an adult has a colored skin, that does not signify that they do not have a mind, and that that mind should not be cultivated and enlightened, as well as if it was in a white skin. No one denies a white person, however little or great the mind may be, the right to an education, as high as it is possible to acquire; why then, should the same be denied the colored person. G.

To the Baptist Churches Composing the Mount Pleasant Association.

DEAR BROTHERS: As you have not received the Minutes of our last Association, those of you who did not send messengers to that meeting will, perhaps, not know where the next Association is to be held. Being one of the Committee on Printing, I feel it my duty to state that I had made the engagement for printing the Minutes, but Bro. Elliott, the proper Clerk of the Association, has not furnished the manuscript, (no doubt he has good reasons for it.) I wrote to him twice, but up to this time have received no reply. I therefore, after consulting with the presiding Moderator, avail myself of the only means left me to furnish you the long-looked for information, hoping that you will send up a large and full representation, and that you will not be kept back on account of the sad troubles which have so injuriously affected the cause of our divine Lord and Master, that many of our churches now only "have a name to live while they are dead." We hope, then, dear brethren, if God permits, to meet you at Mr. MORRIS CHURCH, in Howard county, Mo., on the first Saturday in September.

J. C. SHAEFER,

Assistant Clerk Mt. P. A.

COST OF WAR.

Official returns in the War Office show that the deaths in the army since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimates made from those returns not yet handed in, including the starved prisoners, &c., will aggregate about three hundred and twenty-five thousand. These are the deaths alone. From this number we may deduct some forty thousand on account of ordinary mortality had war not existed, and then have left 285,000 dead. These are the dead only on one side. If we suppose a mortality of 175,000 on the rebel side, we have a total of 460,000 who have perished in the war. Supposing among the wounded and diseased of the survivors that one half are permanently disabled, we must add at least 600,000 more to the number of victims, making a total of over one million of human beings whose death or uselessness while living may be ascribed to this war.

Desiring to give our paper as much of a local character as possible, we respectfully request our friends to send us notice of Marriages, Deaths, sales of real estate, and other matters of local interest that may come under their knowledge. Correspondents also solicited, upon such subjects as they may deem of interest, whether of a political, religious, business or literary character. Don't be afraid to write, and give your opinions.

Mr. Joseph Davis, died in Randolph county, on the 1st inst., aged 84 years.—He was the oldest citizen of that county having emigrated to it in 1819, and lived there ever since.

Order for the Discharge of Prisoners of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.

The prisoners of war at the several depots in the North will be discharged, under the following regulations and restrictions:

First.—All enlisted men of the rebel army and petty officers and seamen of the rebel navy, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Second.—Officers of the rebel army not above the grade of Captain, and of the rebel navy not above the grade of lieutenant, except such as have graduated at the United States Military or Naval Academy, or such as held a commission in either the United States army or navy at the beginning of the rebellion, may be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Third.—When the discharges hereby ordered are completed, regulations will be issued in respect to the discharge of officers having higher rank than Captain in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth.—The several commanders of prison stations will discharge each day as many of the prisoners hereby authorized to be discharged as proper rolls can be prepared for, beginning with those who have been longest in prison and from the most remote parts of the country, and certified rolls will be forwarded daily to the Commissary General of Prisoners of those discharged. The oath of allegiance only will be administered, but notice will be given that all who desire will be permitted to take the oath of amnesty after their release, in accordance with the regulations of the Department of State, respecting the amnesty.

Fifth.—The Quartermaster's Department will furnish necessary transportation to all released prisoners to the nearest accessible point to their homes, by rail or steamboat. By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Slowly but surely the work of reconstruction is going on. Fighting is at an end, and people are turning their thoughts to peaceful pursuits, returning to their homes, cultivating their crops, rebuilding their fences, and seeing about earning a subsistence for their families. The soldiers are fast finding their way back to homes long deserted. A correspondent of the New York Tribune mentions seeing a Captain in Lee's late army at his home plowing up a small garden lot with his war horse. He had lost all his slaves and most of his personal property. But he had a wife and children whom he was bound to support, and had gone to work like a man.

There is no statesmanship like that shaped by necessity and common sense. Labor is the true way to restore the south. Every southern man in the southern States should follow the example of this Captain. Out of the soil with industry applied to it, comes the wealth that is to restore the South to order and prosperity. It may go hard at first to those unused to labor to attempt to earn their own living, but so soon as they show a disposition to help themselves, they will find others ready to assist them. Let the people themselves, with an elasticity of spirit recover from their depression of spirit, and be hopeful of better times, which are sure to result from the restoration of peace, the reopening of trade, and the return of the people to the industrial and agricultural pursuits of life.—Richmond Times, May 11.

THE PAYMENT OF THE ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.—The payment of the militia, as we are informed by a gentleman just from Jefferson City, will commence on or about the 15th inst. Col. Dougherty, the present efficient Paymaster General of the State, has had a corps of clerks employed for the past month, making out the necessary papers, and about the 15th inst., the sub-Paymasters will be called in from the field, and as soon after as possible, the funds will be handed over to them for the paying off of the several claims now on file at headquarters at Jefferson City. Col. Dougherty has done all in his power to have these men paid off as quickly as possible, but the necessary delays, first of all in procuring funds, and then placing every thing ship-shape for the occasion, takes up considerable time. When all the circumstances become known the Paymaster General, we feel assured, will receive the thanks of thousands of our citizens throughout the State.—[Republican.]

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Judge Underwood, of the U. S. District Court of Virginia, arrived here to-day from Norfolk, with copies of the evidence upon which the jury found bills of indictment against Breckinridge, Henry A. Wise and some fifty other rebel civil and military leaders. He has asked the co-operation of Attorney General Speed, and intends to prosecute the trials as soon as possible.

Over three hundred applications for pardon from civilians have been received by the Attorney General since the promulgation of the President's amnesty proclamation.

Judge Sharkey will probably be appointed provisional Governor of Mississippi. He has been a Union man during the rebellion, and his appointment will be satisfactory to the Union element of the State.

The Fredericksburg Ledger, 10th inst., notices the arrival there of the 1st regiment of Hancock's corps, en route for the Wilderness and Spotsylvania battlefields, to enter the skeletons of soldiers who fell there in the engagements of May and June 1864.

The party brought with them twenty wagon loads of coffins and three week's rations.

Mr. Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, suggests that the National debt may be paid by a concerted voluntary subscription. He proposes to head a list of one hundred and fifty thousand subscriptions of \$20,000 each, with two shares, or \$40,000. The N. Y. Tribune, estimates that it will take one-fifth of the total value of the entire property of the people of the United States, estimated at fifteen hundred millions, to cancel the public debt, placing it at Mr. Bennett's figures, three thousand millions of dollars. The Tribune estimates that Mr. Bennett is worth \$1,000,000, consequently he has offered to pay but one-twentieth of his entire estate. According to the Tribune's calculation it would take \$200,000 to let Mr. Bennett out. How are you Mr. Bennett?

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION OATH.

Washington, Wednesday May 31, 1865.
The following official Circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday May 29, 1865.

SIR:—A copy of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of this date, is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the Amnesty Oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the government against fraud. Pursuant to this injunction you are informed that the oath prescribed in the proclamation may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oath are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths as early as may be convenient to this Department, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. A Registry thereof will be kept in the Department;—on application in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

I am, sir, your obedient servant
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

Mrs. H. C. Sigourney, the poetess, died in Hartford, Conn., on the morning of the 10th inst., aged 76 years.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday morning last, 13th inst., by Rev. J. H. Quarles, MR. BENJAMIN TALLY and MISS OLIVIA COLEMAN, all of Glasgow.

DIED.

Near Huntsville, on the 8th inst., after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. ANN C. RUTHERFORD, aged 62 years—consort of Archie Rutherford.

PAY UP.

BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.

ALL those indebted to the firm of BOON, BOSTWICK & CO., either by note or account, are notified to come forward immediately, and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given. JAMES FITZPATRICK, Agent. June 15, 1865—4ms \$6.

ATTENTION.

ALL persons who have not paid their Commutation tax for the year 1864, who are liable to Militia duty, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. I must have the money without delay, as indulgence can and will not be given. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45, on the 1st day of May, 1864, are required to apply to JAMES FITZPATRICK, at Glasgow, or to T. G. DEATHERAGE, at Fayette, and make payment forthwith. I am bound to close up my business in a very short time. No one will be indulged longer than

The 16th day of June, 1865, and all persons owing State, County and military tax, must settle, as I shall charge ten per cent. after that time, and if not paid will enforce the law strictly against them.

THOS. G. DEATHERAGE,
Collector of Howard County.
June 15th, '65.—9w \$5.

M. ENGLISH, AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the State or GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI.
June 15, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR, Public Administrator of Howard county, Mo., do hereby give notice that, by virtue of my said office, and in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, I, the 12th day of May, 1865, have taken charge of the estate of John O. Riley, deceased, to administer the said estate.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date aforesaid, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within three years from the date aforesaid, they will be forever barred.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the estate of JOHN S. YOWELL, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard County, 1865.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the estate of JOHN W. BERKLEY, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the estate of WILLIAM L. KNIGHT, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the part-nership estate of P. W. & W. C. CROPP, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH MO. RAILROAD.

ST. JOSEPH EXPRESS TRAINS

will leave the Depot at the corner of North Market and Second streets, at 8:30 o'clock, A. M., arriving in St. Joseph the same day.

EXPRESS TRAINS from St. Joseph arrive in St. Louis at 8:30, P. M., in time for Eastern connections.

UNION MILL NOTICE.

THE undersigned have their Grist Mill in the best of order. Are prepared to grind for the public on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. Flour and meal kept constantly on hand to exchange for Wheat and corn. The very best article of Flour in the country, kept for sale.

Wanted to purchase, Wheat, Corn and Cord Wood.

June 15, 1865.

ENGLISH & CO.

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